第５講　　長文総合問題③

次の英文を読んで，設問に答えなさい。

Television has often been accused of promoting obesity and aggression in the young. Now comes a report that television may actually restructure the developing brains of very young children, increasing the risk of so-called attention-deficit disorders.

Because television has been blamed for many other social ills, it is tempting to dismiss this new claim. That would be a pity. Parents should probably take this study by scientists at the Children's Hospital and Regional Medical Center in Seattle (ア) (　　　　　).

In the study, reported in the April issue of *Pediatrics*, the parents of 1,345 children were questioned about their children's viewing habits and then about their behavior at the age of seven. The children who had watched television the most were more likely to rank in the top 10 percent for concentration problems, impulsiveness, restlessness and confusion. The researchers said that (1) <u>each hour of television children watch per day up to the age of three raises by 10 percent the risk that they will have attention problems at age seven</u>.

Interestingly, the study did not consider the content of television programs, which has been the villain in inquiries into juvenile violence.

今日のポイント

NOTE

The act of viewing itself, they said, appeared to have certain neurological effects by either setting up particular habits of mind or depriving the brain of other experiences. The *rapid-fire stimulus of the medium itself sets up mental habits that may feed an inability to focus and concentrate later on. "In contrast to the way real life is experienced by young children, the pace of TV is greatly sped up," the lead researcher said.

Not (イ) (　　　　), their findings led the team to recommend that children under two should not be allowed to watch television at all and that their TV time should be restricted and monitored for several years after that.

There are two obvious but opposite responses to this. The first is skepticism. Everyone knows that parents are not going to turn off the set around their infants and toddlers. There are (2) <u>too many reasons not to</u> : sheer habit; television is the world's best baby sitter; much of the time parents are watching the shows themselves; and finally, the suspicion that the risk is being overstated.

Surely most of us experience difficulty in concentrating, as well as impulsiveness, restlessness and confusion, as people have done since long before the invention of television little more than half a century ago. Attention-deficit disorder could be described as the human condition. It can (ウ) (　　　　) be television's fault.

NOTE

(3) The second response, however, is to acknowledge there might be something to the idea that television could harm the young. As the team leader said, “We know from the studies of newborn rats that if you expose them to different levels of visual stimuli, the architecture of the brain looks very different.” It makes sense that if a child is overexposed to a certain kind of visual stimulus during the period when its brain is developing, it could be affected.

That is what the team’s research bore out. It did not deal with the debate about determining who has attention-deficit disorder. It (エ) (　　　　　) said that some children were more restless, impulsive and inattentive than others, pointed to a link and offered a physiological explanation for it.

[Turn off the television The Japan Times, April 11, 2004.]

注

Pediatrics :『小児科学』(雑誌の名前)

rapid-fire : 速い　　　　toddler : まだよちよち歩きの子供

設問

(1) 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

(2) 下線部(2)の後ろに補う最も適切な英語表現を４語で書きなさい。

⑶ 下線部⑶の内容を 45 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。句読点も 1 文字として数える。

⑷ 空欄㈠から㈣に，最も適切なものを以下の語から選んで書きなさい。

hardly	interestingly	merely
seriously	surely	surprisingly

NOTE

大学別対策講座　名古屋大英語　復習テスト　第五回

＊下線部を日本語に訳しなさい。

１.Television has often been accused of promoting obesity and aggression in the young.

テレビは若者の（　　　　　　　　　　　　）（　　　　　　　　　　　　　　）。

２　The rapid-fire stimulus of the medium itself sets up mental habits that may feed an inability to focus and concentrate later on.

（　　　　　）そのものの（　　　　　　　　　　）が，のちに集中できないことを（　　　　　）心の習慣を作ってしまう。

３.Attention deficit disorder could be described as the human condition.

（　　　　　　）は人間の状況と（　　　　　）できる。

４.If you expose them to different levels of visual stimuli, the architecture of the brain looks very different.

もし彼らを違ったレベルの（　　　　　　　　）に（　　　　　　）なら，脳の（　　　　）は全然違ったように見える。

＊次の英語の意味を書きなさい。

5	expose A to B		24	rapid-fire	
6	suspicion		25	medium	
7	overstate		26	feed	
8	accuse A of B		27	in contrast to	
9	so-called		28	recommend	
10	deficit		29	restrict	
11	disorder		30	monitor	
12	tempting		31	obvious	
13	dismiss		32	sheer	
14	obesity		33	aggression	
15	restless		34	restructure	
16	confusion		35	describe A as B	
17	up to		36	acknowledge	
18	content		37	impulsiveness	
19	villain		38	architecture	
20	inquire		39	make sense	
21	juvenile		40	bear out	
22	neurological		41	inattentive	
23	stimulus				

NOTE

名古屋大英語　第５講　解答

＜解答＞

設問 1. 全訳の下線部を参照

設問 2. turn off the set

設問 3. テレビが子どもに害を及ぼす可能性があるという考えには一理あるかもしれないと認めること。

設問 4. ㈠ seriously　㈡ surprisingly　㈢ hardly　㈣ merely

＜全訳＞

テレビは若者の肥満と攻撃性を促すとよく非難されてきた。今やテレビはとても幼い子どもの発展途上の脳を実際に改造して，いわゆる注意欠陥障害のリスクを増やすかもしれないという報告がある。

テレビはほかにも多くの社会的害悪があると非難されてきたので，この新しい主張を退けたくなる。しかし，それは困ったことになるだろう。親はシアトルの小児科病院・地域医療センターの科学者たちによるこの研究を，たぶん，真剣に受け止めるべきだ。

『小児科学』4 月号に報告された研究の中で，1,345 人の子どもたちの親が，子どもの視聴習慣について，またその後の 7 歳の行動について質問をされた。最も多くテレビを見ていた子どもは，集中力の問題，衝動性，落ち着きのなさ，混乱などで上位 10 パーセントにランクされる可能性が高かった。(1)子どもが 3 歳までにテレビを見る時間が，1 日につき 1 時間増えるごとに，7 歳で注意力の問題が生じるリスクが 10 パーセントずつ高くなると研究者たちは言った。

面白いことにその研究はテレビ番組の中身は考慮しなかった。若者の暴力の調査ではずっとそれが悪役だったのだが。テレビを見るという行為そのものが，ある種の神経学的影響があるように思えると彼らは言った。それは特定の心的習慣を作り上げるか，脳からほかの経験を奪うかどちらかによるものだ。この媒体の矢継ぎ早の刺激自体が，のちに焦点を定めたり集中したりする能力の欠如を助長するような心的習慣を作り上げる。「幼い子どもが実生活を経験する方法と対照的に，テレビのペースはものすごく速い」と主任研究員は述べた。

驚くには当たらないが，この発見から，研究チームは 2 歳未満の子どもにはテ

レビをまったく見せないように，また２歳以後の数年間は視聴時間を制限し，監督するようにと勧めた。

これに対して，２つの明らかだが，相反する反応がある。１つは懐疑主義である。幼児やよちよち歩きの子どもの周辺にテレビがあっても親は消さないだろうということはみんな知っている。消さない理由は多すぎるほど存在する。完全な習慣である，テレビは世界で最高の子守りである，多くの時間親自体が番組を見ている，そして最後に，リスクが誇張されているという疑い，などがある。

たしかにわれわれのほとんどがほんの半世紀昔のテレビの発明よりずっと以前から人々が経験してきたように衝動性や落ち着きのなさや混乱だけでなく，集中することの難しさを経験している。注意欠陥障害は人間らしい状況と言えるだろう。テレビのせいであるとは言い難い。

しかし２番目の反応は，テレビが子どもを害する可能性があるという考えには一理あるかもしれないと認めることだ。チームの主任が言ったように，「新生児のネズミの研究から，ネズミをいろいろなレベルの視覚刺激にさらすと，脳の構造が非常に違ってくるように見えるとわかっている」ということだ。子どもの脳が発育途上にある時期に，ある種の視覚刺激にさらされすぎると脳は影響を受ける可能性があるというのは理にかなっている。

それがチームの研究が明らかにしたことである。それは，誰が注意欠陥障害があるか決定することに関する議論を扱わなかった。子どもの中にはほかの子たちより落ち着きがなく衝動的で注意力に欠ける者がいるとだけ述べて，つながりを指摘し，それに対する生理学的説明を提示した。

第５講　重要語彙リスト

1	accuse A of B	A を B で責める	10	impulsiveness	衝動的
2	obesity	肥満	11	restless	落ち着きない
3	aggression	攻撃性	12	confusion	混乱
4	restructure	再構築する	13	up to	〜まで
5	so-called	いわゆる	14	content	内容
6	deficit	欠陥	15	villain	悪者
7	disorder	障害	16	inquiry	調査
8	tempting	魅力的な	17	juvenile	若者の
9	dismiss	退ける	18	neurological	神経の

19	stimulus	刺激	29	sheer	まったくの
20	medium	メディア	30	suspicion	疑惑
21	feed	養う	31	overstate	大げさに言う
22	in contrast to	～と対照的に	32	describe A as B	A を B と言う
23	recommend	推薦する	33	acknowledge	認める
24	restrict	制限する	34	expose A to B	A を B にさらす
25	monitor	監視する	35	architecture	建築，構造
26	obvious	明らかな	36	make sense	意味をなす
27	opposite	反対の	37	bear out	証明する
28	skepticism	懐疑主義	38	inattentive	不注意な

第５講　音読用白文　① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

Television has often been accused / of promoting obesity and aggression in the young. Now comes a report / that television may actually restructure the developing brains of very young children, / increasing the risk of so-called attention-deficit disorders.

Because television has been blamed for many other social ills, / it is tempting to dismiss this new claim. That would be a pity. Parents should probably take this study / by scientists at the Children's Hospital and Regional Medical Center in Seattle seriously.

In the study, reported in the April issue of *Pediatrics*, / the parents of 1,345 children were questioned about their children's viewing habits / and then about their behavior at the age of seven. The children who had watched television the most / were more likely to rank in the top 10 percent / for concentration problems, impulsiveness, restlessness and confusion. The researchers said that each hour of television children watch per day / up to the age of three / raises by 10 percent the risk / that they will have attention problems at age seven.

Interestingly, the study did not consider the content of television programs, / which has been the villain in inquiries into juvenile violence. The act of

viewing itself, they said, / appeared to have certain neurological effects / by either setting up particular habits of mind or depriving the brain of other experiences. The rapid-fire stimulus of the medium itself / sets up mental habits that may feed an inability to focus and concentrate later on. “In contrast to the way real life is experienced by young children, / the pace of TV is greatly sped up,” the lead researcher said.

Not surprisingly, their findings led the team to recommend / that children under two should not be allowed to watch television at all / and that their TV time should be restricted and monitored for several years after that.

There are two obvious but opposite responses to this. The first is skepticism. Everyone knows / that parents are not going to turn off the set around their infants and toddlers. There are too many reasons not to: sheer habit; television is the world’s best baby sitter; much of the time parents are watching the shows themselves; and finally, the suspicion that the risk is being overstated.

Surely most of us experience difficulty in concentrating, / as well as impulsiveness, restlessness and confusion, / as people have done since long before the invention of television little more than half a century ago. Attention deficit disorder could be described as the human condition. It can hardly be television’s fault.

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That is what the team’s research bore out. It did not deal with the debate about determining / who has attention-deflcit disorder. It merely said that some children were more restless, impulsive and inattentive than others, / pointed to a link and offered a physiological explanation for it.

＜復習テストの解答＞

１．テレビは若者の**肥満や攻撃性を促すとしてよく非難されてきた**。

２．**媒体**そのものの**矢継ぎ早の刺激**が，のちに集中できないことを**助長する**心の習慣を作ってしまう。

３．**注意欠陥障害**は人間の状況と**説明**できる。

４. もし彼らを違ったレベルの**目に見える刺激にさらす**なら, 脳の**構造**は全然違ったように見える。

５．ＡをＢにさらす	６．疑惑	７．大げさに言う	８．ＡをＢで責める
９．いわゆる	10. 欠陥	11. 障害	12. 魅力的な
13. 退ける	14. 肥満	15. 落ち着きない	16. 混乱
17. ～まで	18. 内容	19. 悪者	20. 調査する
21. 若者の	22. 神経の	23. 刺激	24. 矢継ぎ早の
25. メディア	26. 養う	27. ～と対照的に	28. 推薦する
29. 制限する	30. 監視する	31. 明らかな	32. まったくの
33. 攻撃性	34. 再構築する	35. ＡをＢと言う	36. 認める
37. 衝撃的	38. 建築，構造	39. 意味をなす	40. 証明する
41. 不注意な			